

STUART'S SECOND RAID.

HIS PENNSYLVANIA EXPEDITION IN 1862.

How He Seized Chambersburg, Captured Horses and Startled the Whole Country Both North and South-Sharp Tactics on the Retreat-A Thrilling Tale.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]



ride around Mcthe Peninsula complished very little of importance in a military doubtedlysug gested to the dash ug cavalryman that long rides could be made within the enemy's lines, resulting in the destruc-

tion of valuable stores, the severing of communications, and the gain of valuable information about the opposing force. The Peninsula raid was made by two regiments of about 1,000 men, and ended in a scare for the Union camps, the temporary obstruction of the railroad supplying the Union army, and the wanton wounding of some soldiers and passengers by a volley fired into a moving train. However, it made Stuart famous, and no doubt suggested to Gen. Lee the use that might be made of such expeditions in campaigns favorable for incursions across

A tempting situation was noted some months later, ofter the battle of Antietam.
The armies of McClellan and Lee lay on
opposite sides of the Potomac river, above
Harper's Ferry. McClellan was refitting and recruiting the Army of the Potomac, and, with a depot of supplies at Hagerstown, was dependent for rapid communication with the north on the reilroad run-ning thence from Harrisburg, Pa., by way of Chambersburg. The latter was from thirty to forty miles inside of McClellan's lines. On the 8th of October Gon, Lee in structed Stuart to take 1.239 or 1,500 mounted men and proceed to that point, destroy the railway bridge over the Conococheague and otherwise damage the Union transportation, making any legal captures within his power. Stuart selected 1,800 men and a battery of flying artillery. His subordinates were Wade Hampton, W. H. F. Lee and W. E. Jones. When the troops were in line, ready to move off in a dense darkness, the following order was read to

Sonners-You are about to engage in an enter prise which, to hours sures a importatively a mands at your hands coolines, decaise and leav-ery, implicit obellines to orders without questio or cavil, and the strictest order and solviety the march and in bivoran. The destination are extent of this expedition had better he kept to myself than assum to you. Suffice a to say that with the hearty occupantion of officers and must I have not a doubt of its various of a success which I have not a constitution will reflect the row upon your arms. The orders which are become it published for your government are absolutely incomony and must be rigidly enforced.

J. E. B. Strang. The cavalcade moved silently to McCoy's Ford, on the Potomac, between Williams-port and Hancock, seized the picket post without starm, and after pressing on some distance a Union signal station with all its detail was surprise | and enseared. At this point Stnart learned of the presence of Gen. J. D. Cox's Kanawha division, which was marching toward West Virginia, and had gone but an hour's murch from the road he was pursoing. The raiders then made a detour and pushed on to Merrussing and half way to Chumbershure The latter was reached after dark, and Strart immediately took possession of the piace, appointing Wade Hampton military governor. No officials could be found who could treat with the invaders, and Stuart sent his men to perform the work as

It was raining steadily, a cold, dreary, autumn storm, and as far as possible consistent with orders the troops sought to get some comfort out of the situation, Strict orders had been given against priselves upon the mercy of the people for creature comforts. Before entering the lown an inspection of canteens had been seen emptied. Citizens were warned against treating the men with liquer, so a spark of anger among intoxicated men might lead to terrible results. The people were a long time finding out who the they said, to supply the wants of soldiers, but while they were passing out their good things they often inquired who was in



SURPRISING THE SIGNAL STATION.

answer, "Stonewall" Jackson, "Bobby" Lee or "Jeb" Stuart, when hands would go up in horror, and often loaded dishes of food would be darked to the floor. Good feeling prevailed generally, however. Stuart's officers entered the homes of the wealthy and cultured and here themselves like gentlemen, putting everybody at case

Among the kennes where the rolders were entertained was that of Col. A. K. McClure, the Philadelphia editor, then a lawyer of that town. McClure had been on McCielian's staff at Antictam, and was an officer of the Home Guard. Stuart has put him on a list of officials to be captured and retained as hostages, but by accident party of Confederates stumbled upon his residence early in the evening and were brapitably entertained. Of course no straggiving patrol or search would trouble a loying themselves, and the recipients of cepitality would not betray their enter tainers, and the night rassed in feasting and in discussion of the situation. The raiders had cut the telegraph, and there was no opportunity to send word abroad for military relief. Col. McClure accepted the inevitable calmly, talked frankly about public sentiment and finally asked a favor of the raiders in the return to his stable of a favorite pony belonging to a young lady of his bousehold which had been selled as

legal capture. It was of course returned. The next morning, Oct. 11, large quantities of military stores, machine shops, railroad buildings and loaded trains were de-stroyed. The railway bridge and trestle stroyed. The railway bridge and trestle noon, but was prevented trum carrying day dress with the pure year was of from and could not be burned. Out her suicidal intention.—Paris Letter. | and red gold booms in her wink shell like |

After accomplishing this Stuart set out on the return—the most difficult part of the raid; for while he had dashed boldly a day's ride into Union territory with but little opposition, it was not to be supposed that with military lines all around his course his passage would escape notice or fail to arouse an army to cut off his re-

The first alarm sent out from the Union cautionary lines was given by the signal corps near the point of Stuart's crossing on the morning of the 10th. The news was sent at once to the district commanders, to army headquarters, and to the cavalry. Great uncertainty prevailed as to the direction taken by Stuart, his strength, etc. The day was passed in scouting and conjecture. McClellan's cavairy was com-manded by Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, and was posted on the flanks and rear of his army. It had not been recruited since the

EB STUART'S Peninsula campaign, and for that reason was in very inferior condition, suitable for acouting and picked duty only. Besides, it had hundreds of miles of communication to guard, as well as the Potomac crossings.

The return of the Confederate cavalry was the most difficult part of the daring expedition. That short out of twenty odd

ndles from Williamsport to Chambersburg could not be made again. Cox's Kanawha division was known to be in that vicinity, and there were thousands of Union troops within easy call. Lee's instructions had been that the crossing back be made near Leesburg, some distance below the territory compied by McClellan's army, and between fifty and sixty miles in a direct line from Chambersburg. The start was made early on the morning of the 11th. Nearly every cavairyman had an extra horse led from his saidle, and being for the most part newly shod and fed, the whole cavalcade was in fine spirits. Along the streets and on the farm roads wagon loads of goods and produce were left stand-ing without teams, the horses having been inressed" for the Confederact Virginian, who was expostulated with b some weeping women because he took their horses, answered: "Crying won't do any good. Your folks took nine blooded horses from my father's stable."



INPRESSING HORSES.

For a feint Stuart moved rapidly toward Gettysburg, then turned south. At Emmettaburg the southern flag was greeted with cheers, and the men had an ovation A Union courier was captured here with dispatches showing that the Union forces were in strength at Frederick, and thus warned, Stuart made another detour, avoiding that town. As he drew near the river and the line of McCiellan's communica-tions with Washington, the situation become critical. Refore daylight this same scattered command, and set it in motio on Stuart's route north, keeping scouts, however, well to the northeast. He son learned of the retrograde movement, and faced his men about, aiming to reach the Monocacy ahead of Stuart, whom he suspected would on toward Poolesville

In avoiding Frederick by the east Stuart crossed the Monoracy above that town while Pleasanton, concentrating at Frederick, crossed that stream just below, and pushed on toward the Poolesville road by way of bacarsyrile. Stuart was at this moment dodging still, and baving heard that a Union torce under Gen. Stoneman was guarding Poolesville he decided to cross over to the Monocacy again. His advance was preceded by 120 men in Union uniform. Pleasanton's advance squadren met them on the Barnewick road, exchanged friendly aggusts and allowed them to draw them. Then the Confederate leader, Irving, of Lee's brigade, ordered his squadron to charge. It was dote wellly, sixty or seventy centesimi. Then they left, and a cloud of sharpshooters sprang from their horses and advanced on the supports which shoed behind the Union cavalry. In it was right or wrong, making the most a twinkling Stuare's horse buttery came to the spot and open it driving Pleasanton's

ville and the Monoency. Here he can upon 200 infantry posted on a ridge, facing the other way and covering the ford. A gun was placed in position, seventy riflemen were dismounted, and a swift dash across a ravine and up the slope surprised and scaltered the picket, and the cavalende rode or Cannon were planted at the Ford to cover the crossing in case of affack, and in sin gle file the party moved across, preceded by another cannon, which was posted on the height beyond the river. Meanwhile the troops at Poolesville under Stoneman had been aroused, and were on the march up the river. They united with Pleasanton's envalry only to see the Confederates across the river, and to be greated sancy good-by salute from the gallant Pelham, who communied Smart's ily-

The raid was over. Stuart had not lost man, but brought back some wounded, He brought in 1,300 led borses, the pick of the rich farming country through which he had ridden. The consternation in the north was very great, and the authorities blamed one another for the humiliating chance some paresult. President Lincoln is reported a bit of money. to have got off another grim joke to the effect that the affair reminded him of a game the boys played which turned on the saying, "Threetimes around then out." Said he, "Stuart has been around McClellan twice, and if he does it again McClellan

The truth was McClellan had no cavalry, The government had not woke up to the need for that arm. Stoneman, with a few regiments, had thirty miles of river to guard from the Virginia side, and Stuart had more cavalry on this raid than his op-ponents could concentrate at any one point in forty eight hours. There was not much to oppose Stuart, but yet it was a daring

Cruelty to a Young Boy. From Clignancourt, the famous ward | lirea. which returned Gen. Boulancer, there is reported a terrible case of cruelty to a soy of 12. The purents of the child, it is said, had shut him up in a wardrobs for two years and a half, and had starved him. The police were apprised and on going to the house described to them they found the boy, who looked like a living skeleton. The parents were immediately arrested, and were hooted vigorously by a large crowd as they were being conveyed to the station. The sil fated child died on its way to the Hospital of the infant Jesus. The parents were well off, and no explanation of their inhuman conduct is forthcoming. The mother of the boy has been sent back to her dwelling, where she tried to jump out of a window during the afternoon, but was prevented from carrying

"SWEETEST, SWEET, O SWEET!"

Over my shaded doorway Over my snaced doorway
Two little brown winged birds
Have chosen to Inshion their dwelling
And utter their loving words:
All day they are going and coming
On errands frequent and fleet, And warbling over and over, "Sweetest, aweet, aweet, o sweet!"

Their necks are changeful and shining. Gathering straws and stoms, Lint, and feathers, and granges, And half forgetting to eat,

I scatter crumbs on the door step And fling them some flowy threads: They fearlessly gather my bounty And turn up their graceful heads, And chatter and dance and flutter And scrape with their tiny feet. Telling me over and over.

"Sweetest, sweet, sweet, O sweet!" What if the sky is clouded? What if the rain comes down? They are all dressed to meet it in waterproof suits of brown. They never more nor lauguish.

Nor murmur at storm or heat,

But say, whatever the weather "Sweetest, sweet, sweet, O sweet!" Always merry and busy. Dear little brown winged birdst Teach me the happy magic Hidden in those soft words. Which always in shine or shadow So lovingly you retest Over and over and over, "Sweetest, sweet, sweet," O sweet!"

MARIETTA'S IDEAL.

-New York World

Marietta Polli stood at the corner of one of the side streets of Naples, past which the great post road from Gaeta to Policrasta ran. She had her small, rough table near by, and she played her guitar, singing the while to her accompaniment. Her entire property consisted of the already mentioned rough and rudely painted table, a colored saucer that stood upon it and in which the passers by now and then dropped a coin, and her guitar-for by profession she was a street singer.

Every morning found Marietta at her stand. She placed the empty saucer upon the table, and taking the guitar sang from 7 until 8 o'clock sacred songs, from 8 o'clock until 12 songs from the best known operas. Then from noon until evening national love songs. During the evening she sang a miscellaneous collection of character songs. As soon as it grew dark a small lamp with a red shade was lighted and placed upon the table near the saucer. As the clock struck the hour of 11 Marietta blew out her light, drew the strap of her guitar over her shoulder, emptied the saucer of its contents into her pocket, and hanging the lamp on a bracket fastened in the wall above her stand raised the table to the top of her head and walked off. Her nights were spent in the hall of a house which was regularly closed at 12 o'clock. In this hall a shoe mender kept his working bench, and it was upon this bench that Marietta made her bed. Marietta was one of a family. Her mother made her living by selling pocket handkerchiefs, opera glasses, cigars, spectacles and any other such things which her light fingered boys picked from the pockets of strangers and residents alike.

Mme. Polli understood the business well, and knew how to keep the boys at work. But some days trade was not good and then they had to go hungry. Once a week they all met at the "grand promenade" ground. Then Marietta gave each boy an orange and some chestnuts. and to the mother some money. Soon she would leave them and disappear among the crowd. The boys passed their nights in boxes, under baskets, or on the ships in the harbor. At noon they always joined their mother in one of the "macaroni kitchens," where they delivered their wares and fed themselves upon macaroni cooked in oil, stewed apples and fried fish, all of which they proparting each for his place of business.

So lived this family of Polli, whether of their talents.

Marietta was the most respectable of Rapidly now Stuart again changed his them all, for she dressed well, spent her course to White's Food, between Pooles nights regularly upon her bench, and also earned quite a sum of money. Herbrothers reckoned she must make as much as three lires a day, during some parts of the year, and they often won dered whither it could be that she carried the money, and what became of it. This was a question which puzzled both mother and brothers, but only in times of great needs were calls made upon Marietta's bounty, and then she gave

sparingly, but yet enough. Marietta's beauty was well known. From her father, who by birth was a Roman, she inherited here wonderfully fine figure, her clear, broad forehead and her beautiful eyes. From her Sicilian mother, her handsome nose, the small, firm mouth, and the wealth of black, curly hair, which blew about her when she threw back her head in the act of singing, and the melanchely look which came into her eyes as she sang. but which changed into a smile if by chance some passer-by favored her with

With men in general she had little to say, yet, as she bassed along in her singing, her neighbor upon the corner (who sat all day behind a basket of dried pumpkin seeds, across the top of which was arranged a board, upon which were displayed the seeds) would stop a moment now and then to talk. The profession of street singer had, even among her class, a certain social standing, and she was thought to be a good girl and had the respect of all, many a wealthy family belping her by gift of clothes. Even the old "Principal Dorandi," as he passed her stand each morning upon his way to the Palazzo used to speak to her. and he left her at his death ten hundred

Marietta demanded a great deal of re spect, and strangers who dured to smile upon her received only cold looks and scornful frowns. Even the most flattering remarks upon her beauty were with out avail. A suitor from the "Hotel de Rome," with his gold braided coat, was dismissed with a great deal of contempt. This was occasioned somewhat by Marietta's ideal. Her great wish, and that which possessed both heart and mind of the Neupolitans of her standing, was that of being a proprietor of a one horse ceach, which can be driven through the entire city, and which both rich and poor alike might use. Marietta not only dreamed of some one who might ewn one, but Sunday afternoons, when she did not sing, she, dressed in her light blue holiears, would pay one lire for a drive from

and she was in great despair in not be-

her his wife. The much dreaded five-

beauty, and Marietta thought with hor-

ror that she could not hope to be an ex-

ception. She knew that when another

year came she could no longer stand at

the street corners without being laughed

at. The profession belonged to youth

and beauty alone, and she had no other

way by which to earn her bread. What

should she do? At a school she had

never been, and she was not rapid

engagement in a factory. Then, too, in

Naples there are not so many such places

to be had, and what there were, were

filled by underpaid girls. To be a water

carrier was the only thing left, and yet

in every second house could be found

many doing the same thing, and the

business was almost overrun anyway by

boys. To do as her mother did she could

not, for she knew what was right and

prided herself upon her honesty. There

came an idea to her. From a friend who

had traveled she learned that in Switzer-

land there were women doctors and

Now Marietta thought in her little

head that if all these places were filled

by women, and as no coachman came

for her, why should not she offer herself

as a conchwoman? It would be a per-

fectly respectable vocation, and no one

could say her nay. Then, too, one would

have the pleasure of riding all the long

day through, and all the while receive

pay for doing it. Then, as first coach-

woman in Naples, she would be very

much more admired than as a street

singer, and in a short time she could

give up and live upon the interest of the

money that she had carned. This was

the conclusion to which Marietta came,

after hours spent in deep and earnest

thought. It was not anything strange

to her, a street singer; so, when she had

arranged it clearly in her mind, she was

very happy. She took her bank book

to the wife of the shoe mender, to reck-

on her interest for her, and she found

(a fact which Marietta well remembered)

that she had 930 lires, that she had saved

from the money gathered on the street,

and which was held in safe keeping for

Beside her strong, clear voice, Mari-

etta had a genuine Italian ability to

make a bargain; so she betook herself to

a cousin of hers who was still young and

had saved for herself some money. She

offered her the stand with table and

guitar if she would like to buy. The

cousin entered gladly into the advan-

tageous bargain, and the next morning

those who passed that corner of the

Strada San Ferdinando, found in the

place of the stately beauty Marietta, a

very sallow young person, around whose

neck was the well worn green ribbon

upon which hung the old guitar, and

her very life, standing by the weather

Marietta hastened to the widow of a

lately deceased carriage driver. She was

close, and hard to drive a bargain with,

but she succeeded in procuring from her

a rather lean horse, a carriage, painted

but recently a bright red, a new rug, and

two brilliant lanterns under the driver's

seat. Happy was she in the possession of

these costly things, for which she had

been obliged to part with 700 lires. After

this bargain, she went to Melito, a short

distance from Naples, whence an omni-

bus went regularly to Naples, seating

herself by the driver, who, for her ride

money, taught her to drive. He looked

upon the affair as fun that brought in

money, and he was willing to aid her.

So Marietta rode eight-and-twenty times

the four hours' route, and after that ap-

prenticeship, she thought herself well

One day she presented herself at the

place where carriages are usually hired

in Naples. It was strange to her, and a

lacquered hat upon her curly hair and

held her whin in her hand. The streets

were strange, too, with the many passers

by, as she stood or sat waiting for some

one to drive. Hardly had she been ten

minutes at her place before people began

to stop and look. Soon a large crowd

collected about her. The police soon

followed. There were two sergeants

with their large bats, two officers with

their gray mantles, but without num-

bers, two ordinary officers with their

black costs and numbers, and several

others whose business it was to keep

the peace. They laid hands upon horse

and carriage at the same time and de-

manded her license papers. Marietta

had none. She had not known the need.

"Your carriage has a number, but

"You have no licease?" remarked one

"Followus, then, to the central office,

He turned and looked at one of the

officers. Marietta was very pale and

"Come down and hand over to us the

Poor Marietta began to cry, at which

long. During the conversation so many

had gathered that not a few were the re-

marks made upon a woman being a car-

riage driver. They had heard of differ-

ent things being done by women, but

never before of a horse and carriage for

"Marietta, the singer, turned coach-

hiring having a woman as a driver.

shook so that the horse became uneasy

horse and carriage," said the officer.

your lanterns have been cleaned - as

have you to say? Explain yourself!"

"No," answered Marietta.

to the chief of police."

and pricked up his ears.

Some shouted:

trifle awkward, too, when she placed the

stained table.

taught.

her at the national bank.

So time passed on, but no driver came

ing able to find one unmarried.

one end of the city to the other and back, being the entire course.

knew her, and they were very much interested to see how all this would end. Marietta moaned and cried, but did So great was her happiness in this ride not move to come down from the box. She knew not what she did, from fear that as she rode along she gazed out as proud as a queen, her eyes sparkling, and she as joyous as if it were her very pushed each other from side to side own. Many were the young men who The police showed they had little control. were pleased with Marietta and many were the offers which she rejected on all Through the crowd a young man pushed his way, and rather impertinently, yet sides, for none possessed the one thing quickly, stood beside the carriage. necessary. Whether all coachmen came

into the world married was a question Marietta often asked herself. She dis-"What is the matter?" he asked, breathlessly. played a great deal of tact with these carriage drivers, for no sooner had she "I have one, but no carriage. I will taken her seat in the carriage than she take this one," he continued, in ratuer a ascertained whether they were married, lond voice.

He was a fine looking young man, but poorly clad, and in every way showing that the world had not gone very well with him in Marietta's way who wanted to make

"May I do so?" he called to Marietta. and-twenty years crept nearer. At this who was still upon the box, at the same age Italian women begin to lose their time handing to one of the police a rather soiled paper which he took from his pocket. Marietta, from fright, understood nothing.

One of the police then spoke: "The signor has a license and will be

responsible for you." Marietta did not yet understand.

"He wants to marry me?" she shouted. At this the crowd became more noisy. The tears stood in her eyes as peal upon enough with her hands to procure an peal of laughter rang out upon the air. "That I don't know," replied the sergeant, but he added, smiling: "Perhaps he will. Now, however, he will, with his license, take charge of your horse and carriage, for even had you a license, as a

> drive about Naples. You understand now?" said the sergeant.
> "Yes," replied Marietta, looking the

woman you would not be allowed to

new driver full in the face. The shouts of the crowd rent the air. They cheered him for such gallantry in taking charge of the carriage, and wished all happiness to the signorina.

Marietta left the box. Thankfully she Blank Department. women telegraph operators, and the friend, after telling her of several other held out her hand to her preserver, who positions held by women, ended by saylooked pleasantly at the round face, framed in with the wealth of black curls. "They were employed at the railroad and her dark, sparkling eyes.

"My good people," said the sergeant, "you must follow me to the office, where the number of this carriage must be entered in your permit, before it will be correct. Do'you give this horse and carriage to this license?" he said, turning to Marietta.

"Yes," she answered, and looked her thanks as she lifted her eyes to those of her new friend, who, from his sallow complexion and general ways, betrayed his Neapolitan birth.

"Please seat yourself in the carriage, said the sergeant to Marietta. He till now had managed, and he intended to continue to do so. Marietta did not feel so proud as she was went to do upon the Sunday drives, yet sho was quite contented as she entered the carriage. The young man mounted the box.

The sergeant shouted, "Make room," and slowly, guarded by six policemen and followed by a large crowd, the carriage was driven to the police station.

thing was arranged for all parties satisfactorily. Marietta gave up her horse and carriage to the young man with a license, but who was without a horse or carriage. So it followed that she found her ideal in reality. After a few weeks they concluded to marry, and in a short time the husband was able to keep another horse, and then their prosperity was assured. They were very happy together, although she was some years his senior, and he could never refuse her anything.

On Sunday afternoons she took her usual ride with the married man; but the difference was that the driver belonged solely to her, and was proud to have her for the occupant of his carriage. anclated from th who sung to it as if she were singing out | F. for New York Ledger.

The Mid-Steeple.

Set squarely in the middle of High street, Dumfries, is one of the oddest old structures to be found in all Scotland. It is now called the Mid-steeple. When built, 200 years ago, it was known as the Tron Steeple. At that time, on the sale at auction of the customs and excise of Scotland, the Dumfries town council took a large share in the plunder, in turn sold it to a fellow burgher. one Sharpe, so by name and fine in dealing. The citizens revolted, and on compromise Burgher Sharpe was permitted to retain his "tack" on payment of 20,-000 merks. Scots, with which the outlandish structure was erected. In its upper uncouthness it contains the town clock and a peal of bells, and a complaining weathercock surmounts the spire.-Cor. New York Commercial Ad-

A Modern Education.

Proud Mother-At last, my dear, your education is finished, and you have diplomas from the highest seats of learning in the world.

Cultured Daughter (wearily)-Yes, and now I'm too old to marry.-New York Weekly.

They Wouldn't Take It. If Columbus were present-Discoverer rare—
Perhaps he could find them
A site for the Fair.
— Washington Post.

now a Great Fire Starten. How the terrible fire which has de-

stroyed the village of Moor, in Hungary, originated is thus told by our Vienna correspondent: A farmer's wife was ironing in her kitchen, using a flatiron filled with charcoal, when a spark flew out and set fire to her muslin dress. In her fright she ran into the courtyard, where they should be-and you have neglected her husband and his people were thresh to replace the number upon them. What ing barley.

The barley cancht fire from her, and was no sooner ablaze than the wind blew the sparks in all directions, setting fire to the thatched roofs of the bouses, which stood in two long rows forming the main street. All was so sudden and people were so dumfounded that for a little time they could not even call for help. Most of the heads of families were in the vineyards and their help was not available until they had been recalled by the alarm bell. The old people and children in the houses had not presthe gathering crowd laughed lend and ence of mind enough to save them solves.

In Hungary it had not rained for a long time and the wells contained no water, so that nothing could be done to save even a single house. In all 100 houses were destroyed and 184 families were without a roof above their beads. The harvest was over and the corn in the barns was consumed in the general conflagration, which was a terrible spec-For among the crowd were those who tasic as night came on. - London News

HE WICHITA EAGLE

she knew not what she did, from fear and anger. The crowd began to take Lithographers, Publishers, Printers, sides, they waved their hats, shouted and Stationers, Binders, and Blank Book Makers,

JOB PRINTING.

One of the most complete Job Printing Offices in the State. Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Cards, Catalogues, Price Lists, Premium Lists, Stock Certificates, Checks, Drafts, Book Printing, etc. News and Job Printing of all kinds.

THOGRAPHING.

All branches of Lithographing, Bonds, Checks, Drafts, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Cards, etc. We have first-class designers and engravers.

ENGRAVING.
Wedding Invitations and Announcement Cards,

Luncheon Cards, Calling Cards, etc.

BLANK BOOKS.
Blank Books of all kinds made to order, Bank, City. County, and commercial work a specialty. agents for Kansas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory for Bronson's Patent Automatic Level Joint Binding. Endorsed by book-keepers, bankers and county officers. Nothing made equal to it for strength and flat opening. Will open at any page and lie perfectly flat when opened at any part of the book, permitting writing across both pages as easily as one. It is the only book that will open out perfeetly flat from the first page to the last, thus enabling one to write into the fold as easily as at any part of the page. Send for circular.

Magazine, Law Book and Pamphlet binding of all kinds, rebinding, etc.

township officers, Deeds, Mortgages, Abstracts,

All kinds of Legal Blanks for city, county and

Receipt and Note Books, Real Estate and Rental Agency Books and Blanks, Attorney's Legal Blanks, etc.

County Officers' City Officers' Books and Blanks.

Township Officers' Books and Blanks.

Bank and Corporation

Lithographing, printing and bookmaking.

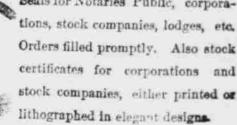
Abstracts.

Complete outfit furnished for abstracters, abstract blanks, take-off books, tracers, and all kinds of blanks used by abstracters. Legal Blanks

Of every kind as used by lawyers, real estate agents, county, city and township officers-Justice of the

peace books and blanks. It was but a short time before every. For Township Officers.

we have a complete line of blanks and books such as are used by township officers. Seals for Notaries Public, corpora-



Attorney's Pocket Dockets.

The Lawyers' "Vade Mecum" can be used in any State and in any court. The most complete and convenient pocket docket ever published, with two indexes an alphabetical index and a diary index; shows at a giance just what date a lawyer has a case in court; keeps a complete record of the case. Handsomely bound in flexible back, a convenient size to carry in the pocket. Endorsed by attorneys everywhere.

The following strong endorsement from Captain
John H. Ash, ex-Judge of the Birth Jedicial District
Bata of Indiana. He writes as follows:
October 25, 1888.
It is the most complete and concless work of the
sort I have ever most with. I cannot see how the
spring and the strong of the same in the
spring of the same in the strong of the second of the sec Years most respectfully, or, H. MORKIE, County Atterney. Truly and sincerely yours, JOHN H. ASH, Attorney at Law,

Price of docket \$1.00. By mail postpaid to any address upon receipt of \$1.07. Address.

R. P. MURDOCK, THE WICHITA EAGLE,
Business Manager. Wichita, Kansas.

MIMEOGRAPH. Wichita, Kansas. 2000 COPIES FROM OUR ORIGINAL Writing Drawing Masic, etc. Of Type Wetter LETTERS 1500 COPIES CAN BE TAKEN 20,000 USERS

The EAGLE IN egent for the sale of the shove machine, extra supplies, etc. Address R. P. MURDOCK.

Wichits, Espan,

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have a large number of appropriate cuts for use in Premium Liste—can get them out on shorter notice than any other firm. For school catalogues we have neat type faces for that especial work. Constitutions and By-Laws for Lodges, Building & Loan Associa-tions, etc. tions, etc.

School Records, Etc.

We desire to call the attention of county superintentendents, school district of loses and teachers to our ine of school publications as given below. Our school records and books are now being used exclusively in quite a number of counties, and are superior to any in the market: Classification Term Record, Record of Apportionment of State and County School Funds, Superintendent's Record of School Visits, (Pocket Size), Record of Teachers' Ability, (Pocket Size), Record of Official Acts, Annual Financial Reports, Annual Statistical Reports, School District Clerk's Record, School District Treasurer's Record, School District Treasurer's Warrant Register, School District District Treasurer's Warrant Register, School District Clerk's Order Book, School Teacher's Daily Register, School Listrict Boundaries, Record Teacher's Employed, Receipts, Tuition Normal Institute, Receipts, Teacher's Examination, Register Normal Institute, Orders on Treasurer, Orders on Sormal Institute Fund Orders for Apportionment State School Fund, Orders on Fund from Sale of School Land, Monthly Report School District, Promotion Cards District School Diplomas District Schools, Pupils Monthly Report.

Loan and Investment Companies.

Books and blanks. Our Loan Register is now in use

by loan companies generally. The Daily Eagle.

Eight pages—Contains the day and night associated press dispatches in rull, and the latest market reports Sample copy free.

The Weekly Eagle.

Eight pages—Contains more state and general news and eastern dispatches than any weekly paper in the Southwest. The latest market reports up to the hour of going to press. Sample copy free.

Estimates promptly surnished upon work of any kind. Address.

R. P. MURDOCK, Business Manager.

111 E Douglas ave., Wichita, Kansas.